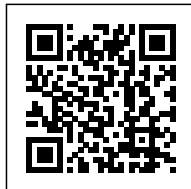


REPUBLIC OF CONGO

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The Republic of Congo is a country in [Africa](#). It shares borders with 4 countries: [Gabon](#), [Cameroon](#), [Central African Republic](#), and [Democratic Republic of the Congo](#). The people of the Republic of Congo are called Congolese. The country is in Central Africa, bordering the South Atlantic Ocean, between Angola and Gabon.

Etymology discusses where a term is considered to have originated from and how its meaning has changed over time. Etymology has been a factor in the naming of countries all across the world, and the Republic of Congo has also been influenced. The etymology of the Republic of Congo can be defined as; "Land beside the Congo River".

An ethnicity is a group or sub-group of people who are connected based on common characteristics which may include religion, origin, language, traditions, or culture. The ethnic groups in the Republic of Congo include Mongo, Luba, Kongo, Mangbetu, and Azande.

Société Aéro-Service Afrigo is the national airline of the Republic of Congo. The national colors of the country are green, yellow, and red. The emoji flag of the country is ????????, and the ISO code is COG.

The Republic of Congo is known for having the deepest river (220 m) in the world. The basin has a surface area of 3,457,000 square kilometers. It is also home to the world's second-largest rainforest. The national dish of the Republic of Congo is Poulet à la Moambé. Lotoko, in addition to being a traditional beverage, is one of the country's national drinks. The national instrument of the Republic of Congo is Mvet.

The country has the time zone UTC+1 (WAT) followed by dd/mm/yyyy as the standard date format.

The Republic of Congo is divided into 12 departments and 80+ districts. The capital of the country is Brazzaville, which is also the largest city in the Republic of Congo.

The literacy rate in the Republic of Congo is 86.4%.

The country's total area is 342,000 km² (132,000 sq mi), and the total population is 5,518,087. The country's average elevation is 520 m (1700ft), whereas the country's terrain can be defined as; Coastal plain, southern basin, central plateau, and northern basin. The country's usual climate can be described as; Tropical; rainy season (March to June); dry season (June to October); persistent high temperatures and humidity; particularly enervating climate astride the Equator.

The area of land next to a sea is called the coast, and a coastline is defined as the line where land and sea meet. The Republic of Congo has 169 km of coastline.

The Central African CFA franc serves as the national unit of currency, and the Bank of Central African States is recognized as the country's central bank. The domain for the Republic of Congo is .cg and the country code is +242. Lion; Elephant is the country's coat of arms.

The national dress of the Republic of Congo is the Liputa, and 15 August is designated as National Day. In the Republic of Congo, the majority of the population practices Christianity Catholicism, Protestantism, and other Christianity faith as their religion.

Nature is a blessing from God and we must protect it because it provides us with the oxygen and food to survive. It also helps to keep our environment beautiful and clean. To emphasize the significance of nature, the Republic of Congo has selected a few forces of nature as national symbols. The Republic of Congo's national bird is the Congo peafowl, while its national animal is the Okapi whereas, Jackfruit (unofficial) is the country's national fruit. The national tree of the Republic of Congo is the Lombi, and the highest peak is Mount Stanley.

Mythical creatures can be found in the literature and mythologies of many different nations. They represent imaginative representations of various creatures, humans, or hybrids. They are known for their specific features, supernatural abilities, and distinctive appearance. The mythical creature of the Republic of Congo is Emela ntouka.

Sports have always played an important role in developing the social and cultural structure of the Republic of Congo and other countries. When it comes to designating a sport as the official symbol, Football is considered the country's national sport.

Henry Morton Stanley is the founder of the Republic of Congo. The country's national anthem was written by Jacques Tondra and Georges Kibanghi, and composed by Jean Royer and Joseph Spadilière.

Mausoleums are buildings dedicated to holding someone's remains. It serves as a reminder of the nation's revolutionary fighters who sacrificed their lives for the country. Mausoleums are one of the most significant historical landmarks. The national mausoleum of the Republic of Congo is De Brazza's Mausoleum. The country's national hero is Patrice Lumumba.

Numerous organizations are working on a global level to improve the current state of affairs and to collaborate in order to establish and maintain constructive partnerships. The Republic of Congo is a member of the [African Union \(AU\)](#), and the [Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries \(OPEC\)](#). The Republic of Congo collaborates with them to organize, analyze, and address various events and situations.

"Unité, Travail, Progrès - "Unity, Work, Progress" is the official motto of the country.

Anatole Collinet Makosso is the current Prime minister of the Republic of Congo, and Denis Sassou Nguesso is the President.

The Republic of Congo has declared Kituba and Lingala as the country's official languages.

- Learn about [**Republic of Congo flag color codes**](#) and their meanings -

- Further information regarding the symbols and knowledge of Republic of Congo can be found in the table of contents -

